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Two Governors often make trouble in a State, but here in Indiana a baker's dozen of expect-to-be Governors are no menace to the peace.

The Republican convention in Illinois did not reverse the order of business at the order of men in another State, but vindicated the right of home rule. Under Democratic rule prosperity in

Great Britain has been secured at the expense of this country. The party coming into power will reverse the process. That ultra McKinley organ, the Chi-

cago Times-Herald, gives a list of the States which have adopted sound-money platforms, but in that list Ohio is not No wonder that Governor Altgeld is

loath to run again for Governor in Illipois. Tanner for an opponent is rather suggestive of what a Democratic candidate in that State is sure to get this year.

Twenty-five parishes in Louislana, which contain 84,942 white and 35,470 colored men of the voting age, gave the Republican candidate for Governor 5,437 majority, which shows that the color line has been obliterated.

If Tillman bolts the national Democratic nomination, says his colleague, Senator Irby, he cannot carry South Carolina. When the statesman with the pitchfork sees this statement he will give Mr. Irby a second pitchforking.

The Legislature of Ohio passed a law making every Saturday afternoon a half holiday in municipalities having a population of fifty thousand or more. In Cleveland the first Saturday the law was in force the county offices and the courts were closed, but the business in the establishments for which the half-noliday was designed continued as usual. When a half-holiday means the loss of half a day's wages comparatively few will

In ten Southern States, which have no party organization except for office holding, at the State meetings held yesterday and the day before there were bolts and rows. Nine-tenths of the participants are Republicans for revenue only. They maintain State organizations simply to get federal offices. They never make a campaign before an election. With such men at the head of the party organization it is no wonder that Republicanism

A Philadelphia paper disapproves of he proposed endowment by a Peoria (Ill.) woman of a polytechnic school to be established in her city and tells her she had better give her money to the Chicago University, which, being already established, can make better use of it. The idea advanced is that it is wiser to strengthen the great institutions of learning than to found new and weak ones. This idea is correct only within another all-night session like that two limitations. The advantages of the higher schools and colleges can, at least, be enjoyed only by the few, and the founding of new institutions of this class is often a mistake, since the money of more service if added to the endowment of a school already established. Polytechnic schools, trade or manual-training schools, or by whatever name those places are called, where is taught a knowledge of mechanics, of the acts and the many handicrafts - such schools meet the needs of a much larger number of students, and should be multiplied until no boy or girl is beyond the reach of their benefits. Peoria is not a great distance from Chicago, but is far enough to hinder the education of many a youth if it were dependent upon attendance at the university in the latter city. The technical schools are to be a feature of the educational system of the future, and where they are not made a part of the public-school work their eswollshment by private funds is an excellent use of money by the benevolently disposed. The million dollars proposed to be used in this way by the Peoria woman will be well placed, and that city is to be congratulated upon its good for-

There can be no doubt that a large part of the Republicans of Indiana, since General Harrison wrote his letter, have favored the candidacy of Major McKinley. Under existing conditions any delegates chosen by the State convention would vote for him if that body declared in its general resolutions, as did the Massachusetts convention in regard to Speaker Reed, that he is the choice of a large majority of the Republicans of the State. It would then go out that Major Mckinley is the choice of even more than the 90 per cent, which some of his more enthusiastic supporters claim. But how would it be if a resolution instructing the delegates to vote "first, last and all the time" for Major McKinley, or so long as there should be a "reasonable prospect for his nomination," was adopted by a majority of 60 per cent. of the delegates, 40 per cent. voting against | ty minutes would be guilty of an indisthe resolution? Whatever might be the fact about the matter, it would go out | be time enough for all the orators, and | clear that the return for money in Great

McKinley. If the resolutions should be would be claimed outside that it is doubtful if Major McKinley has any preponderance in his favor in the State. This would not be true, but it would be claimed, outside the State, that by the vote of the State convention Major Mc-Kinley's following does not embrace half the Republicans of Indiana. On the other hand, the general declaration that he is the favorite of the Republicans of the State would not receive a disenting vote. It seems that the prudent and real friends of Major McKinley should consider the possible harm which an attempt to instruct the delegates may have upon the canvass of the Ohio aspirant.

THE PARTIES ON THE MONEY QUES-

It is a most gratifying fact that all of the Republican State conventions outside the silver-producing States, with the exception of Ohio and Kansas, have made positive declarations in favor of sound money. The Ohio platform is a sort of straddle which can be made to mean two things. In Kansas the convention voted to stand by the St. Louis platform. Yesterday the Illinois Republican convention made an admirable declaration in favor of sound money, because it is a

silver-producing States are practically united on the sound-money issue and in the definition of sound money, the Democrats are as wide apart as the poles. The Cleveland and the Eastern clique are nostile to silver. It is opposed to any attempt to bring silver to a wider use as full money by international action. It believes in the retirement of all the legal-tender paper of the country by an issue of bonds. This is the first imperadential candidate, declared emphatically for the retirement of all ene greenbacks and treasury notes by an issue of bonds. Having made the retirement of the greenbacks so prominent, even to declaring that there cannot be stability without it, the Cleveland ring of the Democratic party cannot ignore that demand in any platform which it may make.

On the other hand, the free-coinage element of the Democratic party is pledged to the free and unlimited coinage of silver on the present ratio. The most radical of that element, the Blands. the Vests and probably the Turples, scout the idea of international agreement for the larger use of silver. They are for independent action, some of them going o far as to declare that they desire to put the United States upon a silver basis with Mexico, India and China. It is even reported that several Southern Senators will consent to a modification of the tariff on protection lines if they can have free coinage of silver.

It seems impossible that the two wings, so wide apart and each assuming the most hostile attitude toward the other, can get together for even what is called a straddle. The two elements will go to Chicago to fight on the money question. The Republicans, practically as a whole, will cordially unite on a platform pledging the party to sound money, against free coinage of silver on the one hand, and the destruction of the greenbacks on

BUSINESS.

The impression seems to have gone out hat the State convention will hold through two days-that a portion of the work will be done in one day and adournment taken to the second. Such a course is not contemplated. The convention will get at its work the first day with as little delay as possible and continue without adjournment at noon, unless the delegates shall vote otherwise. It will reassemble in the evening and continue its work. If it cannot be completed before midnight there is a very general conviction that an adjournment should be taken until the next morning. This is the view which members of the State committee take of the matter, and it is a sensible one. There should never be years ago. On the other hand, the convention should not adjourn to a second day after having transacted a specified portion of its business.

If the business of the convention is taken up promptly and no time is wasted in speech-making or over useless and ossibly worse than useless contentions, the delegates to the national convention and candidates, for electors could be chosen and the platform adopted in two hours. So far as delegates are concerned. it should not be necessary to resort to a ballot. In all the Republican States like Ohio, Maine, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts the conventions have selected four of the most conspicuous men in the party for delegates without a ballot. There is no reason why the same course should not be pursued in Indiana, where there is no lack of men who are conspicuous Republicans. The alternates could be easily selected in the same manner - without ballot. If the business could be done in this manner and no time should be spent in discussing resolutions of instruction the convention would be ready to proceed to the most important of its dutiesnamely, the nomination of Governor-by 1 o'clock. If no time should be spent in nomination speeches, which at least four of the candidates have declared against. the convention would be able to take three or four ballots before time for adournment, which should be taken, unless a nomination shall have been made, by 5 or 6 o'clock. If a nomination is not reached in the afternoon the convention should proceed to finish that work in the evening and adjourn at midnight, If the nomination for Governor can be made on the third or fourth ballot there is no reason why the work of the convention cannot be completed at a continuous session before midnight, as it is not probable that more than one ballot will be

There can be no excuse for long speeches. Any presiding officer should occupy more than fifteen or twencretion. During the campaign there will

required to make the other nominations.

there being but two candidates for most

tion, 60, instead of 90, per cent. of the listen to them. The resolutions should be Republicans of Indiana are for Major | brief and to the point, covering the few cardinal points which are the leading ispassed by a closer vote or defeated it | sues, and indorsing no policy in the State concerning which there is a difference of

THE ILLINOIS WOMAN IN POLITICS.

The Illinois women of Republican pro-

clivities who resolved to have a State

convention of their own at Springfield

met with some difficulties in getting themselves together. Their chief purpose in holding a convention was to nominate a woman as one of the trustees of the State University-this nomination, of course, to be afterward officially ratified by the men's convention if that body chose to respect their action. The Republican women of Chicago were particularly interested in the movement, or, at least, this was the supposition of the leaders in the matter. Local meetings to arrange preliminaries were well attended, and indications were that a large feminine contingent would move on Springfield this week. Acting on this idea, arrangements were made with Wabash railroad officers for a special train to leave at 9 o'clock Monday morning. The men were to go in the regular trains later in the day, and by this "special" plan the women felt that their departure would be much more effective, besides giving them the day in which to "set brief, moderate, but clear, expression of | things up" undisturbed by masculine suggestion or advice. Monday morning But while the Republicans outside the | and 9 o'clock came, and the train was ready, but only a dozen women made their appearance, ready to ride on it It was discovered at the last moment that some of the women thought the special train was to go by the Chicago & Alton and had betaken themselves to that station. The dozen wanted the Wabash officials to wait awhile until they could send over after the other women, but those gentlemen unkindly refused to accommodate them in this little matter, tive demand of Mr. Cleveland. He en- suspecting by this time that there would forced his views by a panicky special not be a trainload, anyway, and ordered message to Congress. In Massachusetts | the cars back into the yards. The women, the Democratic convention, which put | thus forced to wait for the regular train, ex-Governor Russell forward as a presi- | decided with true feminine consistency that it was "nicer" to go then and have the company of their husbands. Arrived at Springfield, a counting of delegates showed that less than sixty were present out of 345 who were expected. Proxies and "impromptu alternates" afterward brought the number up to eighty. Then they proceeded to nominate a trustee. Several candidates were named, and in setting forth the claims of one her champion laid stress on the fact that she was the mother of two sons, both Republicans, and therefore deserved the office. This aroused the friends of another candidate, who announced triumphantly that she was the mother of four sons also all Republicans, and was unquestionably entitled to the position on that account. This view seemed to strike the convention favorably, for the mother of four received the majority of votes.

Whether the nomination will be ratified by the men who do the only voting that counts remains to be seen and is of comparatively small importance. The great feature of interest is the basis on which the women made their selection. It upsets all the popular conceptions of the "new woman." The idea that she fixes her own rank and deserts by the number of her sons was not before suspected. That classification belongs to the old, old woman, and is of masculine origin at that. It puts a new premium on matrimony and large families, and creates a new element in politics-that is, when women get into politics in earnest. To be sure, motherhood does not, THE EXPEDITING OF CONVENTION of itself, necessarily qualify a woman to assist in the transaction of the business of a great university, but it is, perhaps, as good a qualification as the one which sometimes puts the father of a family there-namely, that he has a "pull" and must be given something. It may be worth while to mention, in this connection, that the women voted down the proposition to place the trusteeship under civil-service rules. They want rota-

Altogether, it was an interesting gathring, and would have received greater attention but for the absorbing interest in the convention whose action "goes."

The section of the House pension bi which causes most of the hostile criti-

That no person otherwise entitled to act granting pensions to soldiers and sailor who are incapacitated for the performance manual labor, and providing for pen sions to widows, minor children and deendent parents,' approved June 27, 1890, shall be disqualified from receiving the same by reason of a prior service from the person on whose service depends was not honorably charged, and the service as shown by the ischarge certificates shall be conclusive as tetermining enlistment and discharge: Proded that the death of a soldier, sailor or narine while in the service of the United states, and not for or in violation of any law or regulation thereof, shall be con strued and held as equivalent to an honorable discharge in determining title to pen-

sion under said act. Under this section a man who deserted from one regiment and subsequently served ninety days in another, and was honorably discharged from the latter, is entitled to a pension. Regarding this section the House committee on pensions says that it is framed "in accordance with the former holdings of the Bureau of Pensions." It may be added that the bill was considered at a conference of the most conservative past commanders and officers of the National Encampment of the Grand Army with the ersion committee, and after full considration the conference came to the conclusion that the section quoted is just. Yet the Journal holds to its original avowal, to the effect that a man who deserted from his regiment for any cause and subsequently joined another should not be pensioned. Desertion was one of the great crimes of the service. Many men were shot for it. Joining another regiment for a big bounty was no atonenent for the crime. This measure would be stronger if that section were dropped

A few days ago consolidated annuities, which are the bonds of the British government, were quoted at 114. A year ago they sold for 110, and two years ago at 100%. In 1892 the quotation was 96%. The interest on these securities is 2.75 per cent. When they are selling for 114 the interest is but 2.4 per cent. When they were selling for 961/2 in 1892 the interest was 2.85 per cent. Since 1891 these securities have advanced more than 18 per cent. of their par value. The consol is a bond which may never be paid, but the interest is sure and the investment is perfectly safe. This fact makes it very

was four years ago. This appears in the fact that it takes 114 to earn as much interest now as 96% would earn in 1892. This means that the wages of capital in money are falling, and consequently that the stock of unemployed money is arger now than four or five years ago.

It is cause for general congratulation hat those who may have official influence in the organization of the Republican State convention are in favor of an nqualified declaration on the money juestion. There are many good planks after which to pattern one for Indiana, ut that of the Republican convention of JOHN ennessee seems to express the average Republican sentiment of this part of the

cuntry. It reads as follows: We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold will be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 15 to 1 ent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 believe that every American dollar ar always and everywhere.

This pleasantry is perpetrated by the funny an of an exchange:

Little Boy-The preacher says there is n Little Girl-Of course not. There wouldn't

e enough men to go 'round. The little girl had possibly been reading he official circular of the Young Men's Christian Association of Indiana, which states that of the 460,000 men in this State between the ages of fifteen and thirty-nine over 400,000 are outside of the church. And in spite of such statistics, and of the fact, as expressed by a correspondent of the Joural, that women furnish most of the religion and at least half the money for the support of the churches, they are not allowed to be delegates in a church convention.

Three clandestine weddings among the udents of Ann Arbor in one week will afford three arguments against co-education to the opponents of that system. Still, it must be acknowledged that sometimes young men and women who do not go to the same school get married without asking permis-

J. L. F., Lynn: The free coinage of silver 1 means that when the coinage system was evised, in 1834, one pound of gold had the same commercial value as sixteen pounds of silver; that is, it was concluded by those who made the law that a pound of gold would buy just as much merchandise as sixteen pounds of silver, and, consequently, that gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains had the ame market value as a silver dollar weighng 4121/2 grains. The prices have changed since that time, so that it requires over thirty pounds of silver to purchase as much when the market value ratio is 30 to given 100 silver dollars, which will pay debts at that rate, but which, on a silver basis, will purchase but \$50 worth of merchandise, the prices of which are made on the market counter. If silver had ever been demonetized, its quality as money would have been taken from it. That quality has never been aken from the standard silver dollar. emonetized, silver would be no more money

than is iron or wheat. BUBBLES IN THE AVR. The Composition of Man.

Dollie-Do you believe that man is made of Chollie-He has to be, to get any notice

A Matter of Making Up. The wife of his bosom had bought for him Just the loveliest made-up tie, and he only escaped from wearing the thing By many a made-up lie.

Higher Things. He-You should not worry so much abou iress. Set your mind on higher things. She-I had set my mind on higher things than you seem willing to buy for me.

Sentiment and Practicality. It was a pretty little love scene-the picure they were looking at, and the title was 'the old, old story.' "What is the old, old story?" she asked

"Oh, I reckon it is something about getting cobbed by the umpire, or something of the sort," he answered

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Unlike his predecessor, the young Czar of

tussia walks almost daily in the streets of St. Petersburg. Sometimes he is attended by no one but his wife. On other occasions he General "Chinese" Gordon's personal and

fficial defense of his conduct in putting to death the son of Zebehr Pasha, Suleiman, pension by virtue of the act entitled "An is to be published soon in an English transed at Khartoum, and but three copies are Santa Zita, the patron saint of cooks, lived

> and was canonized at Genoa, where her cooking was as highly esteemed as her piety. The story runs that once, when ordered to prepare a banquet, she fell asleep, and, waking up shortly after the dinner began, found a number of angels cooking for her. The latest whim of women cyclists is to have their wheels to match their dress. In the London streets are seen cycles in various hades of green, brown and terra cotta The fashion was started by Lady Warwick who in summer had her wheel painted white. and who dressed in white from head to foot, Miss Davida Harper, daughter of the presdent of the Chicago University, recently paraded the campus in a garb indicative of the multaneous approach of the Fourth of July and Christmas. She had furs, a flowerpasket, muff and a straw hat, which showed urmistakable signs of antiquity. She was a candidate for admission to a college society

and this was her ordeal. Some British regiments are very jealous of ertain tunes which tradition and association have connected with them. "Dumbar ton's Drums" has been the quickstep march of the Royal Scots for over 200 years. The West Yorkshire regiment caim "Ca Ira" as their march; the First Battalion of Cornwall's Light Infantry, "One and All;" the Cheshire regiment, "Wha Wadna Fight for Charlie?" in honor of Sir Charles Napier, who once commanded them.

Representative Amos Cummings says he never saw a person use a fork to convey good to his mouth until he was fifteen years old. So the other day, when he saw Senator Ailen, of Nebraska, using his knife for the purpose, it occurred to Amos that he would enew the experiences of his youth and follow the Senator's example. He tackled ried egg, and, as he was about to slip nto his mouth, it slid down toward the handle of the knife, and landed in the congres-

sional shirt bosom When Mark Twain was married, according to his biographer in the May Harper's, his bride's father bought and furnished a handsome house for the young pair, and Mark knew nothing of it until after the wedding when he was shown it in all its completby a party of his wife's relations f course his wife, who at length broke out 'It's our house, yours and mine, a present n father." Everybody came to hear wha would say. He choked up, and with tears his eyes, stammered out to his father-"Mr. Langdon, whenever you are it Malo, if it's twice a year, come right up here and bring your bag with you. You may stay over night, if you want to. It

He brought her violets when her throat Was clad in furry collar; She thanked him with a joyous note— Two dozen cost a dollar.

He brought her violets. O'er her brow

Sweet April's light was flicking. They may be had for picking.

SENATOR MAKES A DIREFUL THREAT.

He Tells His Colleagues that if the Republican Party Indorses Sound Money He Will Quit It.

SHERMAN'S ANSWER

SPIRITED REPLY TO THE SPEECH OF THE SILVER MONOMETALLIST.

WASHINGTON, April 29.-Two notable

Pere Marquette Statue Accepted by the Senate-The Bankruptey Bill Discussed in House.

speeches by Senator Teller and Senator Sherman-representing opposing elements on the financial question-were heard in the Senate to-day. Mr. Teller addressed himself particularly to the Ohio Senator, controverting the views held by him, and maintaining that no honest effort had been made in the present Congress to pass a tariff bill. The Senator referred, in passing, to the McKinley candidacy, saying that the motto of "Advance agent of prosperity" was delusive, as no prosperity could come until financial conditions were reformed. The climax of Mr. Teller's speech was reached when he anounced that he would vote as he spoke, and that he would not hesitate to separate himself from the great party with which he had been allied for forty years if it pronounced for the gold standard. Mr. Sherman answered Mr. Teller, arguing against a 50-cent silver dollar, and announcing that the time had come for a decisive opinion from the people. He appealed the case, he said, to the tribunal of the American people at the coming election. The early part of the day was given to speeches by Senators Vilas and means that the owner of silver bullion can | Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Palmer and Kyle, resolution was adopted accepting the statue incidental tariff and financial debate. Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, protested vigorously against the distracting debates, declaring that if it continued Congress would remain in Washington until next fall. After acceptance of the Marquette statue eration of the navy bill was resum

being on the item of battl ps. Mr. Teller wes recognized for som general remarks on the financial issues in-Sherman's remarks of vester He delared that the castigation ngley bill was not presented with any tainty in advance that it could have no executive approval if passed, and that no Demlenate. "Nobody cared whether the bill bassed or not," declared Mr. Teller, "as it was introduced merely to make a tariff issue and to attract attention away from the financere effort had been made to raise revenu could have been made on nonpartisan and offict created by the Dingley bill. tax on beer and numerous other methods o ate impossible. But that was not done. cause a revenue bill that would pass was not wanted. Certain people were afraid it would pass. They feared it might shatter the prospects of some presidential candidate.

THREAT FROM TELLER. Referring to the hoarding of vast sums in the treasury, Mr. Teller said if there was a country on the globe ruled by imbeciles it was this. He did not propose, he said, to let the Ohio Senator (Sherman) fool the people by teiling them that if the McKinley bill was re-enacted it would bring prosperity. McKinley bill would never be re-enacted, said prosperity. "Traversing the country and shouting," continued the Senator, "is a band of men who have labeled their candidate the advance agent of prosperity. The people who look to him as the saviour will find they have been deluded and deceived. The agent prosperity is not in sight and will not be sight until this system of finance of ours

Republican party and its great ach evements, but, he added, it looked as though the great party had reached the point where it would drop the interest of the masses and becom the dupe and agent of those who have no represent only the dollars. The Senator reected the imputation of the Senator from Vermont (Morrill) as to the Republicanism

of those who voted against taking up the Republican party. I was a member of that party before the Senator from Vermont was, from Vermont must allow me to go out it in the same way. He cannot fix my lin conduct any more than a Democrat or a ublican convention can command my

onfidence and by judgment."
The Senator said that when the great parties formed in battle array next summer. one of them might be the champion of the with fear and tremling on the course of the great party with which he had been allied for forty years. Would it yield to the false luctive, lying shibboleth of sound money If it became the party of the gold standard What will I do if the party to whom

have been attached advocates the gold standard?" proceeded Mr. Teller. "Mr. Presidnet. I have no doubt in saying here, as have said before, and will say again, that when a political organization ceases to represent the sentiments I hold then I cease to act with it. When the Democratic party became the party of oppression and wicked got out of it. I should despise myself if I lifted my hand to put into power man who from executive chambers wou ontinue the gold standard. Holding these views if I lift my voice and do not vote in he same way I would despise myself for hypocrisy and deceit, and so as I speak, so SHERMAN'S REPLY.

There was a noticeable stir in the galle-

ries when Mr. Teller closed, which was quickly checked. Mr. Sherman followed, answering Mr. Teller. He said he respected the honesty and intense earnestness of the

Colorado Senator. What had been said, however, was not new. The Colorado Senator believed in the free coinage of silvermeaning a dollar worth 50 cents-as the salvation of the country. Mr. Sherman said there should be no blind fad presented to the people. He himself believed in the largest possible use of silver consistent with he maintenance of a gold standard. As to the references made to the McKinley bill Mr. Sherman said there had been differences of opinion as to it. It was amende and changed in the Senate until it should be known as the Mckinley-Alli son-Aldrich bill. "It was weakened by the rocity clause, in my judgment," Mr. Sherman, "and the reciprocity agreements under it ended in loss of revenue." Mr. Sherman proceeded to show that the McKinley act would have furn shel a ter enue had not the elections brought about expectations of change of tariff polic. he were in the place of Mr. Cleveland he would not pay out \$1 beyond receipts except for salaries. Such payments beyond teceipts were not mandatory and Mr. Sher-man hoped the Secretary of the Treasury would not make them. Mr. Sherman sai the time had come for a final settlement of the silver question iv the people. party should state as position honestly and anfully and then let the people whether we were to have a fifty-cent dollar or one equal to any in the world. He beeasure for the products of this country lieved that the United States said Mr. Sherman, closing, "that cannot b ettled here. It can be settled only by American people. I appeal the case to then Let it be tried by the tribunal of the people of the United States in the coming

Mr. Teller again a idressed the Senate, ontroverting some of Mr. Sherman's points of historical data on financial legislation. laiming that the Sherman silver purchase aw was a compromise to obtain the pasage of the McKinley law.

Mr. Hale, in charge of the naval bill, prosested against "lugging in all the old issues

Mr. Platt read a speech by Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, supporting Mr. Gorman's amendment that the number of new battle ships should be restricted to two. And then, at 6 p. m., the Senate adjourned. The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day took favorable action on Senator Carter's proposed amendment to the general de-ficiency bill, providing an appropriation for the removal of the Cree Indians from Montana. The amendment provides that the Indians shall be collected and taken to the Canadian border by the army and there delivered to the Canadian authorities.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL. Speeches for and Against in

House-Bell to Keep His Seat. WASHINGTON, April 29.-The House spent the day in further discussion of the bankruptcy bill. Mr. Connelly spoke in favor of the measure, and W. A. Stone, Mr. Newlands and Mr. Broderick in opposition to it. Mr. Newlands, in the course of his remarks, said that if the Democrats at the Chicago convention abandoned free trade and declared for silver a fusion of the silver ele-ments would follow which would be victorious, while Mr. Connelly predicted, in the event of the enactment of a free-colnage law, a universal demand for a bankruptcy

Before the bankruptcy bill was taken up there was some discussion of the treasury situation in connection with the appropria ions for this session. Mr. Dockery charged that the liabilities created by this Congress, including \$93,000,000 for contracts, would reach \$605,000,000. Mr. Dingley, the leader of the majority on the floor, defended the appropriations, calling attention to the fact that he House had passed a bill to increase the

The House adopted the report of elections committee No. 2, in favor of Bell in the contested election case of Peace vs. Bell, in the

STANDARD COMPANY TO USE ACID INSTEAD OF NITROGLYCERIN.

During April 169 New Wells Were Sunk, with 38 Worthless, the Rest Yielding 3,080 Barrels Daily.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. pany will make in a few days on the Frazier county. The company, instead of using nitro carload of acid. This acid cuts the oil-bearing rock as much, if not more, than a large amount of the explosive would. The glycerin breaks the rock up in bad shape, while the and leaves a hole where the oil can seep through with ease. Time and the drill, it is believed, will make the Indiana field the greatest on earth. Farmers and business nen all along the great gas belt are daboling in the crude prospects of the future and will sail along with the oil producers of the foreign fields. The Chester Oil Company, a new arrival in the industry, will try luck in the fields of Wells and Blackford counties with a capital of \$20,000. The farmers around Shelbyville are happy over the presects of an oil boom, as the wells there are showing more or less oil.

For the past year the North Lima oil has brought 10 cents per barrel more than the Indiana product. There has been a change and there is now a difference of only 5 cents per barrel. This field is rapidly spreading out and the present season will show renewed activity. The organization of the Indiana Oil Company will be a great advancement for the field, as the company has great capital to put into the industry and will thoroughly test the west edge of the famous gas belt. A comparison of the pro ow that Jay county is in the lead, with a lly average of about thirty barrels to the il. Adams and Wells counties sum up a little less. The April report of operations shows that 169 wells were completed during the month, of which thirty-eight are worthess for the production of crude oil, the res having a daily output of 3,080 barrels, or an average of twenty-three and one-half barrels per well. Wells county leads with fif-ty-two wells completed, four dry holes, 1,000 barrels new production, sixty-one drilling

wells and thirty-seven rigs up. So far nothing has been struck in the State equal to the Camden, Twin Hfils and Lobiolly pools of Jay county for staying Frant county. The largest pro State have been opened up in Penn township but the districts southward from Montpelie old fair to rival the famous Ca and Twin Hills. The following figures show a comparison of the work for April against

-Summary of Completed Wells,-

Com. Pro. Dry. Com. Pro. Dry Blackford Frant

Increase in completed wells, 18.
Increase new production, 65 barrels Increase new produc Increase dry holes, 2 Average May wells, 241/2 barrels. Average July wells, 25½ barrels. Average August wells, 242-3 barrels. September wells, 24 1-3 barrels October wells, 22 2-3 barrels. verage verage November wells, 221/2 barrels. verage December wells, 20 1-3 barrels January wells, 21% barrels. February wells, 24% barrels.

Average March wells, 2614 barrels.

Average April wells, 231/2 barrels,

-Drilling Wells and Rigs .-Blackford

untington Miscellaneous 39 Increase drilling wells Increase rigs up and building23

NEW WELLS AND PRODUCT. The Ohio Oil Compnay has completed well

No. 1 on the J. K. Clark farm, in Section 7. Chester township, Wells county, and it is good for 90 barrels; same company's No. 2. Clark farm, same section, 90 barrels; same company's No. 2, Ely farm, Section 10, Harrison township, Blackford county, 30 barrels; same company's No. 1, Chandler farm, Section 21, same township, 30 barrels; same company's No. 4, Rupel farm, Section 4, Jackon, township, Jay county, 15 barrels; Fort Wayne Gas Company's No. 8, Keisling farm ction 15, Harrison township, Blackford ounty, 75 barrels; Zeigler Oil Company's No. Griffiths farm, Section 2, Jackson town-Wells county, 75 barrels; same com-dry hole on the Glecan farm, in Secownship, Jay county, to barreis; otz's No. 2, Henderson farm, farrison township, Blackford county, 30 barrels; S. W. Tale's No. 7, Graves farm, Sec-19. Chester township, Wells county, arrels; Alexander & Carr's No. 4, Tewksbury farm, Sec county, 50 barrels; Centiliver Oil Comany's No. 1, Morman farm, Section 27, same ownship, 30 barrels; Frank Brown's No. 6, p. 30 barrels; Black & Haskell's No. 1 arreis; Northern Indiana Oil Company's No. arrels; Boyd, Walker & Co.'s No. 12, Wi arreis; same firm's No. 8, Beeler farm. on 29, same township, dry hole; Kerline have a sixty-barrel well on P. Grisson farm. tion 27, same township, 20 barrels; Manlo. 1. Mercer farm, Section 27, same town edge & Co., dry hole on A. Gri Section 26, same township; S ompany's No. 1. Letts fare

CRIPPLE CREEK AGAIN VISITED BY A WAVE OF FLAME.

carly All the Buildings Left Standing Saturday Destroyed Yester-

day in a Few Hours.

LOSS WILL REACH \$1,500,000

AT LEAST FOUR PEOPLE BLOWN TO DEATH BY EXPLOSIONS,

dany Others Severely Injured, Some Fatally, and Hundreds Left Shelterless and Destitute.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 29.-A fire which broke out in the Portland Hotel shortafter noon to-day destroyed about all that was left of Cripple Creek after the great fire of last Saturday. The loss will exceed \$1,000,000. Four persons were killed by explosions and at least fourteen injured, several of them fatally. The dead are:

- BASSETT.

Two others unidentified. The injured are-E. H. Small, John Rice, E. Evans, George E. Youngstron, George Lynden fatally), John Kreigger (fatally), E. H. Smith, superintendent of the water works, L. Maroney, E. Bradley. Eight oth-

ers, names not yet learned. The flames spread with great rapidity, and, although strenuous efforts were made to check the progress of the fire by blowing up the buildings with dynamite, they proved of no avail. All the principal business bulldings are in ruins, and nothing is left of the town proper except the railroad stations and a few scattered houses. The fire raged flercely all the afternoon, and only died out MONTPELIER, Ind., April 29.- The latest | to-night for lack of fuel on which to feed. topic in oil matters in the Indiana field is The burned district is as follows: Between streets, one block; Myers to Pike's Peak avefarm, in Jefferson township, Huntington | nue, and between Second and B streets, ten blocks; from the alley between Myers and giycerin to shoot the well, will put in a Bennett up to Eaton, three and one-half blocks. All buildings on Myers between Second and Third are standing.

The origin of the fire appears to have been purely accidental, though the general belief acid merely eats its way through the sand is that it was incendiary. There has been talk crediting Saturday's fire to such origin, and this one, coming so close on it, gives rise to suspicion. The facts appear to discredit

Frank Angel, the Portland chef, cannot be found. It is reported that a pan of grease on the range blazed up and caught the grease-soaked boards at the back. The entire side of the wall was ablaze in an instant. Bessle Kelly, one of the waitresses, said she had gone into the kitchen for an order at lunch time. She saw flames running up the wall, and believed that they came rom outside the building, apparently from om the kitchen to the office, crying "Fire!" he other occupants of the kitchen had not nd was built of frame and veneered brick, he alley and a row of store rooms from Myers street. Above the kitchen was a well or area. The west side of the building wa covered with corrugated iron, and adjoining this was Green's Chicago cafe, formerly known as Mack's Place, in which upstairs were lodging rooms, run by C. Trimb

HOTEL GUESTS SAVED. R. J. LaLove, the clerk of the Portland, says when the girls came out of the dining room they rushed upstairs towards their sleeping rooms over the kitchen. There was an outside stairway in the area, and this was then full of smoke and flames. As hurriedly as possible the hotel was emptied of its guests. The girls who had gone up into their rooms had scarcely time to get back with safety. He had no idea how the first started, There were nearly one hundred guests in the house. Nothing was saved. T. M. Lebaron, who had charge of the gambling rooms in the hotel, says he got into the kitchen as soon as he could after the alarm, and his belief is that a fire had been started under the

The fire department was powerless. The vater supply held strong as long as it could e used to any advantage, but the big resercity, was lowered to within a few feet the bottom by the drain, which flooded streets, though its effect on the fire small. Dynamite was the most powerful of the firemen, but even it failed to the spread of the fire at any essential The reservoir was in open ground. Many persons flocked to it from the residence por-tion of the city and the scene beggars deription. Below, the fire was burning over ly seventeen blocks of buildings and its approach, street by street and ho by house, could be watched. Smoke rolled high into the heavens. Here and there about they had carried from the burning homes below. A thousand of these distinct little The trunk, a mattress, some family picture had been carried by the members of the family to the open, where the fire would not be expected to come, and by them stood guard the homeless wife and children, while the stronger heads of the families were down somewhere in that caldron of fire trying to add to the pile. Now and then some mattress that had been dropped too near the flames caught from the heat or a brand carried by the winds, and the little saving of household treasure was wined out. old treasure was wiped out While the fire burned over the territor, saved from Saturday's fire corpenters were busily engaged geting up many light frame structures in the area then burned. For a time it looked as if the new building at Third and Bennett streets would go and with it the one being built in the rear for the temporary postoffice, but they were saved with wet blankets and a stream of water kept playing on them.

WELL INSURED. The insurance will be three times as much as Saturday's losses. One agent estimates it at five times as much and says every agency in town was loaded with risks. It must be remembered that the heart of the business section went up to-day and fully double the area was burned over. Also into to-day's district were crowded the refugees from the previous fire and with them most of the goods that had been saved. One million and camp. But there can be no question but to-day's loss will more than reach ese figures. Every insurance office in town burned and figures cannot be obtained be adjusters of the companies that sufin the previous fire are all in camp and had practically settled all the former laims, only to have a new set to take up At 9:15 this evening a car of provisions was broubt in by W. S. Stratton, who urned it over to the relief committee for dision to-morrow. This car is furnis Mr. Stratton exclusively, while a number of other Colorado Springs citizens made up another car. The relief committee had not a reat many applications for aid to-night cial trains are being run out of camp by both railroads and are going out loaded.
Many people will find shelter in Victor,
Anaconda and neighboring towns to-night.
Many will go out to Colorado Springs and

the town is lighted by the flames from debris not yet extinguished. The people are on the streets, walking from ruln to ruin, discussing the catastrophe, wondering and waiting fo whatever may happen next. City Marshal James Marshall has sworn in bout 150 special policemen, and Company G second Regiment, C. N. G., has also been burned district is being thoroughly pailed. About twenty arrests have for theft and other causes, but the now feel confident that they will be ble to prevent any further depredations by andals. Stelen liquor was plentiful. Many aloons were looted, and a firm hand was At 6 p. m. the fire had burned itself and Mayor Steele telegraphed Chairm

(Continued on Second Page.)